

AN EXPERT'S FACT

The We man Polar Expedition

100-443887-100

The Report not confirmed, and Disbelieved by the Friends in the United States—Some thing About the

Chicago, July 23.—A motion was made before Judges Woods and Grosscup in the United States court this morning to dismiss the charges of contempt of court against President Debs, Vice-President Howard, Secretary Kohler and Directors Rogers of the American Railway Union. The case was argued at great length, but was not finished.

Long before the hour for court to open the courtroom and the court room were crowded with people and the aisles were filled with standing men and women. The room was so packed that the air soon became foul and the Judge ordered the room cleared of all standing persons. Those who were not so fortunate as to have seats were forced to wait around the corridors or listen through the crowded doors.

The first move in the case was made by Attorney Gregory for the defense who asked that his clients be released on account of an insufficiency of evidence. Chicagoans, tired of the reading of the information and the striking of the pleadings of these documents were long and tedious. The information charged that Debs and his associates continued to advise the employees of railroad roads and ordering strikers after they had been enjoined from so doing and contained a long array of telegrams purporting to be signed by E. V. Debs ordering the encouraging strikers at a date subsequent to the serving of the injunction.

The defendants entered a flat denial and disclaim all knowledge of the telegrams presented. They averred that they had no power to issue such orders and to advise and, if their advice was accepted it was voluntary.

After the reading of the information, answer Mr. Gregory commenced the defense. He said that the government was unable to prove its case and that it was impossible to try and convict a man on the same charge twice and that as his clients were indicted for contempt and could not be tried for contempt and again on the indictment at this juncture court could not continue in the day.

At 2 o'clock the doors were thrown open and men and women went in with a rush and a few minutes later the court room was so packed that the people could comfortably hold a

agree to further conference; and then without action on any of the pending motions the Senate at 3:45 adjourned.

### A CONFERENCE.

President Cleveland Asks Mr. Gorman Not to Speak.

Washington, July 23.—When Mr. Gorman reached the city this morning from his summer residence, he was notified that the President wished to see him and went at once to the executive mansion. What occurred between them is, of course, not known, but it is presumed in the part taken by the President prominent a hope that the bill would be sent back to the conference without further debate, and that the conference would be able to agree upon a measure that would have the approval of the party. The statement was made to-night on the authenticity of a gentleman who, if his name was permitted to be mentioned, would be recognized as being in possession of much information, that the President called him to re-inquire from him the speech which he had been credited with having in view and to use its influence to put a stop to further debate on the bill. It is said that Mr. Gorman is represented on the same authority as having told the President that this could not be done and that he would assume the speech he had contemplated and which he felt to be justified and necessary in the defense of the honor and integrity of the Senate as the men who had framed the tariff bill.

So far as the Senate is concerned, the end is not yet. The adjournment to-day immediately following the speech of Mr. White will put the case to a rest. In the debate, up to this point, two of the most important speakers were ill and did not get to go, and with the remarks they had prepared. These were Moers, former chairman of the Finance committee, and Mr. Mills. Both will, of course speak to-morrow as well as Mr. Brice and probably others. Mr. Eli, it is said, will also reply to portions of Mr. Gorman's speech.

**A SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.**

Governor McKinley and Other Party Potentates Meet at Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 24.—Governor William McKinley of Ohio, ex-Governor William D. Merriam of Minnesota, and ex-Governor Russell A. Alger of Michigan, are all guests at the present time of Hon. Mark A. Hanna, of this city. There is more or less gossip in circulation to the effect that the three gentlemen have met here in conference and that the meeting was considerably a political significance, or in other words, that Governor McKinley's presidential possibilities are under consideration.

Governor McKinley was given an address to the Tippecanoe club of this city to-morrow night.

**Not Surprised at the Refusal.**

Washington, July 24.—Attorney General Wines was not surprised by the dispatch from San Francisco stating that Mrs. Leelan Stanford had declined to accede to the demand of the United States for the payment of fifteen million dollars made by the late husband's estate in connection with the marauding incursions of the Central American "free" army. He said now left for the government to do what the Attorney General is, to bring suit as the bonds mature.

anced besides the ones in the few programs presented."

Walter Deane, speaking at 5 o'clock, said the night was devoted until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Before adjourning Judge Woods announced that he would hear the answer of Emerson, Turbin, Anderson and Phillips on next Friday morning.

CAZ-READ-46 80CC--S.

**Labour Leaders Declined to Whistleblast Action**

Omaha, July 23.—General-Master-Workman Sovereign was asked to-night whether or not he would favor the organization of military companies among organized labor. He was given the subject no consideration whatever. He proposed to instruct the Knights to get into the military service as quickly as possible, in case as he was also something he "hadn't got time to say."

"There can be no doubt," he said, "that the militia as it now exists is simply a corporation on machine used for the enforcement of the dictates of corporations. If the militia were reformed with a greater body membership of men of labor and business it would probably be a good thing, but of course we have taken no action to bring this thing about."

When informed of the action of President Eugene V. Debs, of the A. O. J., in issuing an address to the American public to boycott Pullman until justice is done to the industrial workers, Mr. Sovereign said "There is a right, but it is a stop action," and he would boycott every Pullman car patron.

"Yes," said Secretary John W. Hayes

and apply the boycott to every Chicago business containing advertisements for the business who are supposed to loan in this light. This boycott must be made unanimous and general in its effect."

The executive board of the Knights did nothing which it is willing to give to the public to-day. The knights of this union, in saying that nothing of public consequence has been done and gave the impression that whatever was performed at this meeting would be kept rather than carried. However, the incident at this meeting is not expected to do much more than routine work and the time and the place of holding it are alike without significance.

**THE SKEWED CONVERSATIONS**

Lyman C. Granbull, a Doubtless member of the C. of Them.

Washington, July 22.—It is stated on what is considered reliable authority that the President has, in addition to Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, chosen Judge James T. Brumbaugh of Chicago and a strong advocate of the cause of the colored man as a deep interest in the cause of labor and whose judgment in questions of color and is regarded as fair and impartial, to serve as members of the commission to investigate the conditions of the name of the New Yorker, it is stated, has not been mentioned except in confidence to one or two of the President's advisers.

is asserted, however, that he has accepted the nomination, which indicates his acceptance the commission will be announced.

Although the report that the President has named "Lyman Trumbull" of Chicago as one of the commissioners is not correct, as Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in the investigation of the recent strike, could not be officially confirmed to name, it is generally credited to reliable sources that the commission before the end of this week is understood Mr. Dickinson suggested Mr. Trumbull as an able and conservative man who would command the respect of the railroad managers. His name was received and whose decision would be received without question. It is rumored a New York man would be appointed, one of the railroad men, and that the President has selected him.

Several members of Congress have visited the White House during the past few days to discuss the personnel of the commission. It is reported that the President is understood to be a Western member, prominent in local association. It is intended to name a well-known New Yorker. The President is reported to have selected a man who has been the man to whom the commissioners probably had been offered, and that as soon as a reply was received the appointment would be reported to-night. The name of ex-Secretary Parvill has been discussed by the President in connection with a commissionership, but whether Mr. Fullerton will be named cannot be learned. The name of Congressman McLean has been mentioned as a possible appointee.

**A Reductio ad Wages**

Topeka, July 22.—The statement that was made to-day by Receiver Wagon of the Santa Fe that the wages of engineers, firemen and conductors would be reduced 10 per cent, says, "the receivers of the road" will take action to reduce the wages of the United States court which gives them one month in which to examine existing contracts and decide whether any should be reduced, re-negotiated or changed. Notice of the proposed re-negotiation has been sent to

the presumption—that new contracts can be made on a basis more favorable to the railroad company.

**Will Not Recognize Hawaii**

Washington, July 25.—It is understood that no immediate action will be taken by the United States in the way of formal recognition of the Hawaiian Republic. The State department is not yet advised as to what exactly the situation requires in order to consummate the new republic—that is to say, it has nothing but telegraphic information—no formal mail address—of the Emperor in Honolulu. The President regards the Hawaiian matter as transferred to Congress.

**Warrants Rescinding T. S. Money**

Washington, July 25.—The alleged violation of the law of the United States by the Russian government in the issuing of warrants bearing a similar title to the State money, was considered at the cabinet.

that meeting to-day and referred to Attorney General. O'neal for such action as he deemed proper in the premises. This afternoon he directed the United States Marshal at Sacramento, Cal., Louis, Mo., to commence proceedings under the law against the national bank and to arrest the bank's attorneys, and such other action as he thought best.

Important Dispatches.

Washington, July 24.—Dispatches were to-day received from the Secretary of the Navy from England. They were taken to the cabinet meeting at the War Department, and the following are the principal ones:—

present Adam Heirberger of New Albany, Ind., presiding, with J. E. Rosch of St. Louis acting as secretary. The convention will last for three days and routine business will be interspersed with excursions.

- E DEBS - EARLY G.

**Judicial Judges Hold Their Answer was Not Conclusive.**

Chicago, July 24.—The arguments on the admission of testimony in the contempt case against Messrs. Debs, Howard, Kelliher and Rogers of the American Railway Union were concluded this afternoon and Judges Groszup and Woods decided that the sworn answer of the defendants was not conclusive and that testimony was admissible. It was decided to continue the case to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and that the time the taking of testimony will begin.

When approached in regard to his hearing that gentleman said: "Well, somebody has got to go through with this and I might as well be now as any time. We will simply have future trouble of this kind. We have a perfect right to organize (the general managers are organized) and before we get through we will show them who they cannot do anything with us anyway. We are not going to take telegrams. They were all sent by Hogan." The reason that Debs's name was signed to them was that he holds a half rate on the Western Union Telegraph company."

GIVEN FIVE YEARS.

**The President and Cashier of the First National Bank sentenced.**

Denver, July 24.—Judge Hallett this morning overruled the motion of the attorneys for J. C. Cochran and Mr. Sayre for a new trial, and sentenced them to five years each in the United States prison at Joliet, Ills.

Cochran and Sayre were the president and cashier respectively of the First National Bank at Del Norte, and the offense for which they were arrested and convicted was sending false reports of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency. They were tried in June and found guilty. Their motion for a new trial was refused today. In overruling the motion Judge Hallett made some comments upon the points of law involved, but in passing the sentence gave them the reasons prescribed by statute. The maximum sentence for the offense is 10 years in the penitentiary. In connection with his decision the Judge also refused to entertain a motion for arrest of judgment.

**EX-8AS-C REP.3.1CANS.**

**They Throng to Milwaukee to Name a Winning Ticket.**

Milwaukee, July 24.—It is claimed by Republicans who have attended many State conventions of the party that never

The other declared candidates for judicial honors are, N. E. Haugen, of River View, H. A. Benson, of River View, Thomas M. Blackstock of Shrobon, James G. Monahan of Burlington, E. J. Kidd of Prairie Du Chien, Eans. B. J. Johnson of River View, George W. Forstkinson, George W. Ryd and Lancaster, and F. H. Maydeberg, of Milwaukee.

**TOPKA, JULY 24.**—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Receivers have taken steps to forestall further strikes by drawing away from the employment of union labor. An individual contract has been drawn up and several thousands of them printed which the new men are expected to sign on going into the employment of the company. The old men, an official says, will be "let go" by the end of the month, and the 30 days are up that requires to notify them of the proposed nullification of the contract now existing. The new contract provides that "Under the protection and in hands of the court, we do not stipulate and agree" that the employee does hereby "forswear allegiance to all labor organizations, agrees not to join any labor organization nor to belong to any organization that could be in any way prejudicial to the welfare of the road." The Santa Fe provides that if the employee does join a labor organization he shall at the time of the discovery of the fact by the company not only lose his job but forfeit all wages owing to him from the company. As fast as the positions this contract is handed them to sign, The nullification of the old contracts will be for the purpose of enforcing

**A FATA FIRE.**

**Two Men Killed by a Chicago Conflagration.**

Chicago, July 23.—One man was killed and six fatally injured, ten houses valued at \$18,000, destroyed, and much household property consumed by flames in a fire that occurred on Van Horn street in the heart of the Bohemian colony, this afternoon. The fire broke out at 12:30 o'clock. Cikoz is fatally burned.

Twenty families were rendered homeless by the fire, which was started by four children of Antoine Cikoz. The flames were playing with matches in a shed when the fire broke out. Before the firemen arrived, the Cikozs rushed into the mess to save the Cikoz children. He got them out in time and returned to help his neighbor, Jos Platzky, remove the burning furniture.

The houses burned were from 1057 to 1066 Van Eorn street and five on Nineteenth street. The families which lived in them were al. poor and lost al. they possessed. Arza left a wife and three children.



### CLIPPING ON 30732.

Senator Vest Executes the Senate  
Finance Admiration  
HILL GIVES A SPEECH

He Sustains the President and Says He Is  
Right in Demanding Free Raw  
Materials—A Lively Day  
in the Senate

Washington, July 20.—The Senate today was the theater of a great oratorical display which was witnessed and enjoyed by an immense audience, composed of Senators, members of the Lower House and spectators in the galleries. The occasion was the presentation of the message from the House asking for a further extension of the tariff bill. The speech of Mr. Vest (Dem.) of Indiana, chairman of the Senate conference, was a model of brevity. "Mr. President," he said, "the conference on the part of the Senate now await further action on this bill."

After saying these words he took his seat and had no further part in the day's proceedings, except in a slight controversy with Mr. Smith. Then Mr. Smith (Dem.) of New Jersey made a speech of nearly an hour's duration, favoring further extension of the tariff bill, and admitting that the country was confronted by the danger of a tariff legislation which would be a further extension of the tariff bill.

He was followed by Mr. Hill, who presented a long speech with a motion picture of the tariff bill. He said that the tariff bill was a measure which would be a further extension of the tariff bill. He said that the tariff bill was a measure which would be a further extension of the tariff bill.

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strong words which the President of the United States would not use toward a measure which he ever expected afterward to approve.

The President is right; there is no middle ground which we can occupy. No bill which does not provide for free raw materials can be permitted to become a law. It is unnecessary to enter into any argument to define or designate what articles constitute raw materials. Every Democrat knows what they are. Any article may be considered raw material when it is in the lowest or crudest form in which it enters into commerce.

I respectfully differ from the President in his assumption that a tax upon sugar is necessary at this time, conceding that an income tax is to be retained. Clearly both are not needed for any legitimate purposes of the treasury.

President's speech of the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar. He asserts that in the taxation of sugar, "We are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle."

I desire only to suggest that if it is desirable that sugar should be taxed as a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation, as he now says, it seems strange that the President should not have his last annual message make some intimation, suggestion or recommendation to that effect. He endorsed the Wilson bill explicitly in his message, although it proposed substantially free raw sugar.

He permitted the House to pass that measure without a word of protest, suggestion or advice that there should be a tax upon sugar, which has come to be largely regarded as one of the necessities of life.

I am not now antagonizing its suggestion. I am simply stating the facts of recent history. Under the existing circumstances, with an income tax and a tariff bill, I voted for free sugar before, and I shall do so again. In my judgment the House cannot now honorably retreat from its position in favor of free sugar.

The President's suggestion came too late. The Senate must recede from its amendments. Mr. Vest of Missouri, in a fervid and impassioned burst of oratory, defended the tariff bill. He said that the tariff bill was a measure which would be a further extension of the tariff bill.

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### 30732. HILL SPEAKS.

He Says What He Wants Done with  
the Tariff

His Intentions Are Good

He Says to Himself—The Democrats Are  
Sincere Tax and Says His Party Is  
Accused of Complicity—  
He Wants Free Sugar

Washington, July 20.—Intense interest was created in the House today by Mr. Wilson's announcement that he would make a statement to the House on the tariff bill. The statement was made public. The tariff bill was the President's vigorous statement was a stirring tribute to the Wilson bill, and a direct blow at any suggestion to the Senate bill. President Cleveland's letter to Representative Wilson on the subject of the tariff bill, which was read in the House today, is as follows:

(Persons.)  
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., July 19, 1896. To the Hon. William L. Wilson: My Dear Sir.—The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two Houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it certain that you will be again called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to this subject, and I have so often professed my conviction that the tariff is the life of the country, that I have no doubt as to my own position. I am not now antagonizing its suggestion. I am simply stating the facts of recent history. Under the existing circumstances, with an income tax and a tariff bill, I voted for free sugar before, and I shall do so again. In my judgment the House cannot now honorably retreat from its position in favor of free sugar.

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for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle. With all these at stake, there must be in the tariff reform a measure which will be a further extension of the tariff bill.

I ought not to prolong this letter. I have written it unwelcome, and I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conclusions of the conference touching the tariff, I am sure that we will be able to reach a compromise which will be a further extension of the tariff bill.

I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its defects are removed. I am sure that you know how much I represented the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and sacred Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is a party duty.

It is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country is in our hands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return to the tariff is a duty which we cannot evade. I am sure that you know how much I represented the incorporation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and sacred Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is a party duty.

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men are found. No doubt the great General thinks his case should take precedence of all the terrible crimes committed. Tarsney is a coward, was the unanimous verdict, as well as a liar. The Denver papers wrote him up in such a heroic style at the time of the feathering that many people believed he acted like a man in his trouble. It is the testimony of the people at the hotel when he was taken that as he turned and saw the assassins he began to scream. He was so terrified that he could not make a noise but scolded like some animal. He did not resist in any way, as even a cur will do when attacked but tried to get under the counter. The hackmen who were both sitting at the hotel on the bank of the creek before he knew his fate he cried and sobbed like a baby. When the leader of the gang told him that he was to be killed he seized his hand and then ran. He became quite cheerful after that. Now he is afraid to attempt to convict them and takes refuge in a subterfuge.

It is said that some of the State militia will take action to request the Governor to demand the coward's resignation. He has turned and stung the Governor now, who gave him the only prominence he has ever had.

The militia have some other matters they want investigated growing out of the late military fiasco. A few days after the troops got on the hill three men were robbed in broad daylight in the presence of some of the militia. Second Lieutenant Matt Mulligan of the Leadville Rifles was present and helped in the act. He helped pass the guns taken from the men from man to man, so that they could be concealed. This same man was among the men who had taken the militia uniform when they came. He has taken it off and gone among the strikers since, going there frequently. The grand jury could tell of some such cases if they would call for the records which will hear of them. To be a militia man in Colorado with such performances going on among the officers is not creditable. General Brooks is said to have had something of an investigation of the case named and Tarsney has the guns now, but what became of the investigation the militia hereabout don't know. There is some more military investigations before the end of the year and probably will be.

The attempt of Tarsney to throw discredit on the court officers is on a par with what was done when he was, "defending" the grand jury. If as much effort had been put in by the men as in defaming the officers J. K. Vannatta would not now be his lawyer. The miners may be fooled for a time, but not all the time.

Rich Streets Reported From Various Sections of the Gold Belt.  
Special to The Gazette.  
Cripple Creek, July 20.—Three masked men, well armed, went to the Blue Bird mine Thursday night with the intention of stealing some ore, supposing it to be very rich. The young man in charge, known as "Limp" Burns, was on watch at the time and to him they made known the intention of swiping everything in the mine. He refused to let them in, and made a break at them. He is a very clever fellow and went after them in a manner that meant business, chasing them out of the shaft-house. They took to their heels in dead earnest and had a hard time to overtake them. He hung the ax at one fellow who was making away with a sack of ore, the value he afterwards learned was about five hundred dollars. He was about five hundred dollars. He was about five hundred dollars.

A meeting was held yesterday of the prominent citizens, mostly of Masonic circles, at which it was decided to incorporate a company for the purpose of erecting a Masonic temple. It was decided to erect a building three stories high, 50x135 feet, of brick and stone, on a site at the corner of Myers and Second street, at a cost of \$15,000.

The owners of the Eclipse in Regu gulch are driving a new tunnel into Batte gulch, a four-foot vein has been opened which averages 325 at a depth of 40 feet. The ore, or discovery, shaft is being sunk deeper.

Ingersoll & Leach opened a five-foot vein in one of their claims on Nipple mountain which shows a streak of quartz on the hanging wall which runs 325 gold per ton. The formation is granite on both sides.

Twenty men are now employed on the Katherine, which is producing nearly two car loads per week.

The grade of ore in the Bertha B. north extension of the Moose, is improving with depth. There is already exposed a good showing of low grade ore which can be worked at a profit.

A claim owned by the Regu gulch called the Eclipse, owned by Meadow Bros., Battle and James is yielding ore that assays as high as \$110 per ton. They claim to have four feet of this kind of ore.

Reports are current that a big pocket of rich ore has been found in the Florence E. In Pot gulch, and that D. H. Moffatt has secured control of the property.

The latest victim man to be struck by the lightning of property is J. C. Moore. He made his first big money in a claim owned by the Alice situated on the south spur of Raven. Only about one hundred yards west of the Regu gulch. The size of the pay streak and the general average of the ore could not be ascertained, but it is known that he has opened a vein from which assays better than \$50 have been made. He has built a house over his find, as saved up a large number of ore and has served notice on John Nixley from whom he bought the property that he would never get possession of it again.

John Wilson (colored) the erstwhile manager of the Panther theater nearly lost his life this morning at the hand of an enraged female named 3 ancho Jones. It is said that Wilson went to the place where Blanche was living and attempted to take some things which she said were her property. A fight ensued during which Wilson received several cuts across the head, neck and breast, inflicted with a razor, from the effects of which he nearly died to death.

A. H. Hatfield, the well known merchant who carried on book and stationery business, died of inflammation of the lungs today after a five days illness. He was a man with many sterling qualities, and his loss will be felt. He leaves a wife and child.

Strangled by Masked Men.  
Russellville, Ky., July 21.—Masked men went to the home of Edwin Traubinger, near Adairville, last night and after calling him out, tied his hands and feet and carried him to a thicket near a farm house. There they hanged him to a limb of a tree and his body was found this morning. The reason for the crime is not known.

Another Victim of Masked Men.  
Cincinnati, July 21.—Twenty masked men took Louis Lafere from the jail at Burlington, Boone county, last night and hanged him. He was the tramp who murdered William Walscott, a farmer.



## THE PERSONAL COLLECTION.

"Tales from Travelers."

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

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"However others may feel," began the Clerical Traveler ruminatively and with some hesitation, "I never enter an old-world cathedral without awe in my heart and a distinct from that direct and unconscious reverence which the sacred character of the structure impels."

"This is because I stand in a spot which is a tomb of innumerable personages who have assisted in making, or who have gained places in, the world's history; because the upbuilding, preservation, destruction, rehabilitation of what my hands may touch or eyes may behold, have often changed dynasties, impoverished nations, created pilgrimages and sacrificed countless lives; and more than all else because, for century after century, thousands upon thousands of great minds have with matchless fidelity given, to their lives, to their work, to their lives' devotion, towards the perfection of this mighty prayer in stone."

"I mention this personal feeling and tendency in these matters, because they connected me with a pleasant life of romance growing out of a reverential pilgrimages, during my earlier years, among the cathedrals of England; and I will relate the somewhat curious incidents, as nearly as I can recall them, precisely as they occurred."

"Through the generosity of my patron and uncle, Kirby Dorkin, I was permitted to spend my extensive training operation at Ballarat in time to witness my initiation. I had taken orders at Oxford, but just entered orders and was as happy, content and proud a young clergyman as could be found in all the United Kingdom."

"As for Kirby Dorkin, his happiness knew no bounds. At times it took on the form of almost static imbecility. He would sit at half past four and with a grinning face, open mouth and a trembling little hand, would always terminate in his tightly closing his eyes and giving vent to some explosive expression of his feelings, or verbal power to fully convey his enjoyment."

"These me! bless me! Robert Dorkin," he would say, "it's all like the gold of Ballarat—twenty-three and a half karats, in every pennyweight of 'em!"

"When the good, grizzled old fellow would stamp up and down the apartment, puffing at his pipe, and with a red face, red forehead and the shiny red crown of his hat, would you? No, never—Balt!" he returned glowering and hoarsely, but with a pathetic trace of whimpering in his voice.

"Oh, no; but I wouldn't be anybody's cur, for any sort of prospects, no more than yourself, sir!"

"His eyes closed tightly at this. His head bowed and he seemed to shrink and cower into his usual figure; and both his hands rested feebly and trembling upon his stick. He remained so long and I became alarmed, and was about to step to his side. The movement awakened him with a start."

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"Who said I wouldn't go? Nobody!—Balt! Of course, we'll go to some; to some of 'em, Robert!"

"Thank you wholeheartedly," I replied with real feeling; for I saw how the old man's soul had been torn in the brief and sudden storm."

"In an instant, however, his irascibility had asserted itself."

"Damnation!" he shouted, jumping up and down and banging the floor with his stick in a petty frenzy. "Not all of 'em, I tell you! Not all of 'em! I'll cut off Ballarat!"

"We'll have a glorious time, and you'll see England at its fairest again!" I persisted enthusiastically.

"I hate cathedrals and all that's in 'em! Good times! Never!—Balt!" He snorted savagely.

"And I'll make you love cathedrals and all that's in them, for the rest of your happy life!" he cried, and then, as if he had been driven mad, he roared as he tore away from our little parlor, overlooking Covent Garden, and rushed in a rage to his own room."

"Gad, I'll give you a glass, sir!" I unparaphrasedly shouted after him, as his door slammed upon my words, and my heart smote me for my unfeelingness, though still, as is the way with aged youth and youthful age, I could not see where, when or how Kirby Dorkin did not appear to supper or during the evening. Snorting, fretting, fuming, he stomped about the room, lunging at invisible objects and wheeking at intangible furniture, even at the furniture of the bureau. "Ninny-penny-winnies!" and the "mussy-mussy-fuzzies" of his poor beleaguered brain."

"I knew he was having it out with 'Tother One.' For now and then, after a while, and as an astounding large remittance had accompanied this announcement, as well as word that if I minded my ways and did him honor, I should be his only heir, what had so far happened was, but here he was, a crabbed, grotesque, heartless and ostentatious personage; cunning and frank by turns; parsimonious and incredibly generous, as the mood might take him; gruff-like and child-like; and, in every moment of fact, a grand nature, swayed and carried and, in places, distracted through his years of base miseries and effort to be rich, simply as an accident of victory or defeat."

"I was ready for me and our journey in the morning, chipper and cheery as when he had nearly choked me with emotion, as I stood before him in the first dawn and exaltation of ordination."

"We first visited Oxford. Then we ran down to Canterbury and Rochester. Back through the south and southwest, we came to Winchester. "Dear old Winchester!" he cried, for he was a Wykehamite, and he loved it better and respected him more as we progressed."

"I found him to have sometimes been a profound student, and to still be a keen critic of ecclesiastical architecture and art, within its masonry, and the religious history. The different periods, their relations and contrasts and the false notes of "restorers" were all as an open book to him."

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"Clearly, masterfully, he traced the various examples in church architecture from the time of the old Saxon builders, down past early the Norman workers and the transitional Norman, and along through the splendid development of the fine and the pointed Gothic, and the modern Gothic, interweaving the whole with a world of erudite and fact from the time of Lucius in the second century to that of Victoria in the nineteenth."

"One day at Winchester, he was marveling at its knowledge, he involuntarily exclaimed:

"Nonsense! Tut, tut, tut! I he ped Dr. Jeune plan all the restorations for the cathedra, of—"

"He never finished that sentence as he had begun it. What he did say was only: "I mean a castle of air! Tut, tut! Nonsense!—Balt!"

"Dressing 2m was useless. As we neared the West of England and cluster of cathedrals, his irascibility, nervousness and cunning returned to in full force. Leaving Salisbury, we visited that mysterious of the human hand, The "Tother One" of Bristol and the Western Land."

"St. Mary Redcliffe Church, at Bristol, the fairest, the goodliest, and the most important parish church in England," with its seat of honor of Chatterton, and St. Bristol railway station, I accidentally noticed that Kirby Dorkin had secured our bookings through Gloucester to Worcester, although he knew, from my narrative, that I felt must have been the crabbed old fellow's injustice; and, though it is an unpleasant confession, I was actually determined, if my quest should prove successful, and I even came into possession of Kirby Dorkin's wealth, to divide it fairly with "Tother One," for what she had doubtless suffered far more keenly than the one I conceived to be the author of both her own and Kirby Dorkin's embittered lives."

"In this mood and with these Quixotic resolves, I announced to my uncle my purpose of a brief tour, half in youthful vagarious sentimentalism and half for its direct bearing on my chosen vocation, among the cathedrals of England; and insisted upon his accompanying me."

"Lord! Nonsense! Balt!" he instantly retorted, reddening startlingly. "Tut, tut, tut! I'll cut you off, sir, first! After the ninny-penny-winnies! After the mussy-mussy-fuzzies! That's what's in your head, sir! Balt! Tut, tut, tut! Never!"

"As I watched him puff and stamp and make vicious lunges at the furniture, I felt that I had already made unexpected progress in unlocking the mystery of the "Tother One." Youth is ever recklessly brave and I once fitted my will against his."

"I shall go to-morrow," I answered stolidly.

"No you won't, no you won't! Not a penny you young rebel! How'll you go without money? Balt!" he gurgled with cunning triumph.

"Oh, I'll walk," I returned determinedly.

"He looked at me excitedly for a moment and his scraggy features contorted hideously. He had never before opposed like this. At Ballarat he would have knocked a man down for less."

"We evidently do not understand one another, Mr. Dorkin," I added without a quiver in my voice."

"I had said 'Kirby Dorkin,' or 'Uncle Kirby,' he would have stormed on indefinitely. But to him, as he confessed to me years later, a seemingly immeasurable distance between us flashed upon him, and he said the words, 'Mr. Dorkin,' which startled him wofully, as he thought of the possible loss of all on which his selfish though tender old heart was now so doggedly set."

"He said, 'Tut, tut—You wouldn't throw away everything for a fool's errand, would you? No, never—Balt!' he returned glowering and hoarsely, but with a pathetic trace of whimpering in his voice."

"Oh, no; but I wouldn't be anybody's cur, for any sort of prospects, no more than yourself, sir!"

"His eyes closed tightly at this. His head bowed and he seemed to shrink and cower into his usual figure; and both his hands rested



















